

of Heartland Health System in St. Joseph, MO, for the past 10 years.

While Mr. Kruse has continued to strive for success, he has never turned his back on others in his community. In New York, he was a member of the Greater Rochester Area Citizens League Board, the United Way, and the board of directors of the Rochester Area Career Educational Council. In Missouri, he has served as chairman of the St. Joseph Development Corp., as well as chairman of the St. Joseph Chamber of Commerce, and is currently a fellow at the American College of Health Care Executives. These are just a few of the many contributions Mr. Kruse has made to fulfill his commitment and dedication to the communities in which he has lived.

Mr. Kruse has been the recipient of numerous awards for his devotion to community service. In 1970, he was listed as one of the outstanding young men in America. In 1976, Mr. Kruse was awarded a Distinguished Service Award and honored as one of 10 outstanding young Minnesotans. In 1992, Mr. Kruse received the Midland Empire Arthritis Center's William E. Hillyard Jr. Humanitarian Award.

Throughout his career, Mr. Kruse has dedicated his life to helping and inspiring those around him. It is clear from his achievements that he is truly committed to making a difference in the lives of many. Mr. Kruse is a great humanitarian who has given his time graciously, caring for those who have been stricken by life threatening diseases. I am grateful for his service and commend him for his dedication to helping others, not just in Missouri, but across America.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 1:02 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1854) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. PELL, and Mr. WELLSTONE):

S. 1219. A bill to reform the financing of Federal elections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mrs. BOXER:

S. 1220. A bill to provide that Members of Congress shall not be paid during Federal Government shutdowns; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mrs. KASSEBAUM (for herself and Mr. JEFFORDS):

S. 1221. A bill to authorize appropriations for the Legal Services Corporation Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. FAIRCLOTH:

S. 1222. A bill to prevent the creation of an international bailout fund within the International Monetary Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. ROBB):

S. Res. 167. A resolution congratulating Cal Ripken, Jr. on the occasion of his breaking the Major League Baseball record for the highest total number of consecutive games played; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. LOTT:

S. Con. Res. 26. A concurrent resolution to authorize the Newington-Cropsey Foundation to erect on the Capitol Grounds and present to Congress and the people of the United States a monument dedicated to the Bill of Rights; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. PELL, and Mr. WELLSTONE):

S. 1219. A bill to reform the refinancing of Federal elections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

THE CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM ACT OF 1995

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with my colleagues, Senator FEINGOLD and Senator THOMPSON, to introduce the Senate Campaign Finance Reform Act of 1995. This bill, if enacted, would dramatically change American political campaigns.

This legislation is intended to help restore the public's faith in the Congress and the electoral system; to reaffirm that elections are won and lost in a competition of ideas and character, not fundraising. Toward that end, we hope to level the playing field between challengers and incumbents.

Again, I want to note, this bill is about placing ideas over dollars. While my Democrat cosponsors may disagree, I believe that Republicans won majorities in Congress last year because the American people understood and supported our ideas for changing the American Government, not because we excelled at the money chase. We want to make sure that decisions about who governs America—decisions that are so profound in their consequences for current and future generations of Americans—will be made by voters who have a fair understanding of those consequences.

Campaigns, of course, cost money. This bill recognizes that fact. It does not end campaign spending, but limits it in a manner that forces candidates

to rely more on their message than their money.

Mr. President, poll after poll reveals the public's loss of faith in the Congress. One of the reasons this has occurred is that the public believes—rightly or wrongly—that special interests control the political and electoral system. In order to limit the ability of special interests to control the process, and to change the perception that money controls politics, we must enact campaign finance reform.

A recent USA Today-CNN Gallup poll revealed that 83 percent of Americans want campaign finance reform enacted. According to the same poll, the only two issues that the public feels are more important than campaign finance reform are balancing the Federal budget and reforming welfare. To the surprise of many, the poll showed that changing Medicare and cutting taxes has less support than did campaign finance reform.

Mr. President, I would like to outline what the bill does:

Spending Limits and Benefits: Senate campaign spending limits would be based on each State's voting-age population, ranging from a high of over \$8 million in a large State like California to a low of \$1.5 million in a smaller State like Wyoming. Candidates that voluntarily comply with spending limits would receive:

Free Broadcast Time—Candidates would be entitled to 30 minutes of free broadcast time.

Broadcast Discounts—Broadcasters would be required to sell advertising to a complying candidate at 50 percent of the lowest unit rate.

Reduced Postage Rates—Candidates would be able to send up to two pieces of mail to each voting-age resident at the lowest 3d-class nonprofit bulk rate.

New Variable Contribution Limit—If a candidate's opponent does not agree to the spending limits or exceeds the limits, the complying candidate's individual contribution limit is raised from \$1,000 to \$2,000 and the complying candidate's spending ceiling is raised by 20 percent.

On the issue of Personal Funds: Complying candidates cannot spend more than \$250,000 from their personal funds. Candidates who spend more than that amount are considered in violation of this act and therefore qualify for none of this Act's benefits.

Also candidates are required to raise 60 percent of campaign funds from individuals residing in the candidate's home State.

There is a ban on political action committee contributions. In case a PAC ban is ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, backup limits on PAC contributions are also included. In such an instance, PAC contribution limits would be lowered from \$5,000 to the individual contribution limit. Additionally, candidates could receive no more than 20 percent of their contributions from PAC's.

All franked mass mailings banned in year of campaign.